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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/538,803	06/13/2005	Yoshitaka Sakaue	2005_0966A	8801
52349	7590	07/01/2009	EXAMINER	
WENDEROTH, LIND & PONACK L.L.P.			VERDERAME, ANNA L	
1030 15th Street, N.W.				
Suite 400 East			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
Washington, DC 20005-1503			1795	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			07/01/2009	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Interview Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/538,803	SAKAUE ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	ANNA L. VERDERAME	1795	

All participants (applicant, applicant's representative, PTO personnel):

(1) ANNA L. VERDERAME. (3) Andrew StClair.

(2) _____. (4) _____.

Date of Interview: 26 June 2009.

Type: a) Telephonic b) Video Conference
c) Personal [copy given to: 1) applicant 2) applicant's representative]

Exhibit shown or demonstration conducted: d) Yes e) No.

If Yes, brief description: _____.

Claim(s) discussed: claim 1.

Identification of prior art discussed: Uno et al., Ishimaru et al. Ishibashi et al..

Agreement with respect to the claims f) was reached. g) was not reached. h) N/A.

Substance of Interview including description of the general nature of what was agreed to if an agreement was reached, or any other comments: See Continuation Sheet.

(A fuller description, if necessary, and a copy of the amendments which the examiner agreed would render the claims allowable, if available, must be attached. Also, where no copy of the amendments that would render the claims allowable is available, a summary thereof must be attached.)

THE FORMAL WRITTEN REPLY TO THE LAST OFFICE ACTION MUST INCLUDE THE SUBSTANCE OF THE INTERVIEW. (See MPEP Section 713.04). If a reply to the last Office action has already been filed, APPLICANT IS GIVEN A NON-EXTENDABLE PERIOD OF THE LONGER OF ONE MONTH OR THIRTY DAYS FROM THIS INTERVIEW DATE, OR THE MAILING DATE OF THIS INTERVIEW SUMMARY FORM, WHICHEVER IS LATER, TO FILE A STATEMENT OF THE SUBSTANCE OF THE INTERVIEW. See Summary of Record of Interview requirements on reverse side or on attached sheet.

/Martin J Angebranndt/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1795	
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Summary of Record of Interview Requirements

Manual of Patent Examining Procedure (MPEP), Section 713.04, Substance of Interview Must be Made of Record

A complete written statement as to the substance of any face-to-face, video conference, or telephone interview with regard to an application must be made of record in the application whether or not an agreement with the examiner was reached at the interview.

Title 37 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 1.133 Interviews Paragraph (b)

In every instance where reconsideration is requested in view of an interview with an examiner, a complete written statement of the reasons presented at the interview as warranting favorable action must be filed by the applicant. An interview does not remove the necessity for reply to Office action as specified in §§ 1.111, 1.135. (35 U.S.C. 132)

37 CFR §1.2 Business to be transacted in writing.

All business with the Patent or Trademark Office should be transacted in writing. The personal attendance of applicants or their attorneys or agents at the Patent and Trademark Office is unnecessary. The action of the Patent and Trademark Office will be based exclusively on the written record in the Office. No attention will be paid to any alleged oral promise, stipulation, or understanding in relation to which there is disagreement or doubt.

The action of the Patent and Trademark Office cannot be based exclusively on the written record in the Office if that record is itself incomplete through the failure to record the substance of interviews.

It is the responsibility of the applicant or the attorney or agent to make the substance of an interview of record in the application file, unless the examiner indicates he or she will do so. It is the examiner's responsibility to see that such a record is made and to correct material inaccuracies which bear directly on the question of patentability.

Examiners must complete an Interview Summary Form for each interview held where a matter of substance has been discussed during the interview by checking the appropriate boxes and filling in the blanks. Discussions regarding only procedural matters, directed solely to restriction requirements for which interview recordation is otherwise provided for in Section 812.01 of the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure, or pointing out typographical errors or unreadable script in Office actions or the like, are excluded from the interview recordation procedures below. Where the substance of an interview is completely recorded in an Examiners Amendment, no separate Interview Summary Record is required.

The Interview Summary Form shall be given an appropriate Paper No., placed in the right hand portion of the file, and listed on the "Contents" section of the file wrapper. In a personal interview, a duplicate of the Form is given to the applicant (or attorney or agent) at the conclusion of the interview. In the case of a telephone or video-conference interview, the copy is mailed to the applicant's correspondence address either with or prior to the next official communication. If additional correspondence from the examiner is not likely before an allowance or if other circumstances dictate, the Form should be mailed promptly after the interview rather than with the next official communication.

The Form provides for recordation of the following information:

- Application Number (Series Code and Serial Number)
- Name of applicant
- Name of examiner
- Date of interview
- Type of interview (telephonic, video-conference, or personal)
- Name of participant(s) (applicant, attorney or agent, examiner, other PTO personnel, etc.)
- An indication whether or not an exhibit was shown or a demonstration conducted
- An identification of the specific prior art discussed
- An indication whether an agreement was reached and if so, a description of the general nature of the agreement (may be by attachment of a copy of amendments or claims agreed as being allowable). Note: Agreement as to allowability is tentative and does not restrict further action by the examiner to the contrary.
- The signature of the examiner who conducted the interview (if Form is not an attachment to a signed Office action)

It is desirable that the examiner orally remind the applicant of his or her obligation to record the substance of the interview of each case. It should be noted, however, that the Interview Summary Form will not normally be considered a complete and proper recordation of the interview unless it includes, or is supplemented by the applicant or the examiner to include, all of the applicable items required below concerning the substance of the interview.

A complete and proper recordation of the substance of any interview should include at least the following applicable items:

- 1) A brief description of the nature of any exhibit shown or any demonstration conducted,
- 2) an identification of the claims discussed,
- 3) an identification of the specific prior art discussed,
- 4) an identification of the principal proposed amendments of a substantive nature discussed, unless these are already described on the Interview Summary Form completed by the Examiner,
- 5) a brief identification of the general thrust of the principal arguments presented to the examiner,
(The identification of arguments need not be lengthy or elaborate. A verbatim or highly detailed description of the arguments is not required. The identification of the arguments is sufficient if the general nature or thrust of the principal arguments made to the examiner can be understood in the context of the application file. Of course, the applicant may desire to emphasize and fully describe those arguments which he or she feels were or might be persuasive to the examiner.)
- 6) a general indication of any other pertinent matters discussed, and
- 7) if appropriate, the general results or outcome of the interview unless already described in the Interview Summary Form completed by the examiner.

Examiners are expected to carefully review the applicant's record of the substance of an interview. If the record is not complete and accurate, the examiner will give the applicant an extendable one month time period to correct the record.

Examiner to Check for Accuracy

If the claims are allowable for other reasons of record, the examiner should send a letter setting forth the examiner's version of the statement attributed to him or her. If the record is complete and accurate, the examiner should place the indication, "Interview Record OK" on the paper recording the substance of the interview along with the date and the examiner's initials.

Continuation of Substance of Interview including description of the general nature of what was agreed to if an agreement was reached, or any other comments:

With reference to claim 1, the applicant argues that the figure 8 of the Uno et al. reference does not meet the limitation of claim 1. The examiner agrees that the rejection as written does not show how the reference meets this limitation. However, the examiner pointed out the similarity the similarity between applicant's figure 1 and Uno et al. figure 1. In figure 8 of Uno the light incidence plane is labeled and in applicant's figure 1 it is the position of the examiner that the light enters the disc through layer 8 based on the placement of the reflective layer. As light enters the disc of figure 1(applicant) and figure 8(Uno et al) it passes through a dielectric/protective layer 102, 7 a recording layer 104,6, a second dielectric/protective layer 5,106, a reflective layer 107, 4 and a transmittance adjustent layer made of TiO₂ 108, 3. The examiner points out that in applicant's figure 1 the layer 8 is not described in the specification. Based on her knowledge the examiner would expect layer 8 to be a second substrate or a protective layer made from a UV-curing resin. Also, the examiner notes that the disc of figure 8 of Uno et al. will likely have a second substrate of a protective layer formed on the reflective layer 207. Discs sold commercially have a resin or plastic portion on both sides of the disc.

In addition examiner notes that in applicant's embodiments the limitation where the second dielectric layer contacts the first dielectric layer is not met (emphasis added). Since there is an issue with claim 1 there is also an issue with claim 5 because the structure of figure 1 and 2 require a first recording layer 6 a dielectric(1st dielectric) 5 and a reflective layer and then a second dielectric layer of TiO₂ 3. Therefore dielectric layers 1 and 2 can not be provided in contact with one another(emphasis added).

Applicant argues that combination of Ishimaru et al. with Uno et al. is improper because examiner attempts to extend Ishimaru's statement that SiO₂ and Nb₂O₅ can be used interchangeably as protective layers to say that they are interchangeable as materials for a separating layer. However, examiner notes the above noted similarities between the discs of figure 1 and 8 and points to disclosure in Uno et al. that the protective layer 102 and 106 can also be made of SiO₂(7/31). Therefore the examiner would extend the disclosure of Ishimaru et al. to the medium of figure 8 of Uno et al. by forming the protective layer 102 and 106 of Nb₂O₅.

With regard to Ishibashi et al. it is the position of the examiner that by obtaining the benefits of Ishibashi et al. including reduced cracking and improved adhesion the ability to form layer having very little thickness variation improved. When a substrate is cracked raised and lowered portions form. The film applied to the substrate will take on the characteristics of the substrate surface. Applicant says that they show a benefit when Nb₂O₅ is formed first on the substrate. However, Nb₂O₅ is not formed directly on the substrate in any of applicant's examples.

/Martin J Angebranndt/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1795